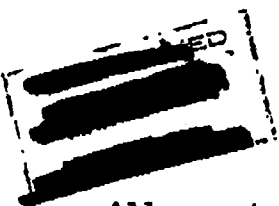


C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L



NO BASIC DOCUMENT

23 December 1954

Document No. DFR-40585

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am enclosing
communications which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

12th H/W
~~ENC.~~

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4-64

2005-7-40-84

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FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Central Intelligence Agency
Date: *2004, 2005*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

12P

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/2/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/25, 9/21, 10/3; 11/8, 12/5	REPORT MADE BY PAUL F. WARMY OF
TITLE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS (NARS)			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: T-1 and T-2 furnished information concerning background and leaders of NARS. T-1, T-2 and T-3 have no information concerning any Soviet or Communist infiltration into NARS. Articles appearing in "Novoye Vremya Slovo", a daily New York Russian language newspaper, concerning NARS Conference in Frankfurt, Germany set out.

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DETAILS: T-1, of known reliability, advised in August 1954 that he considers one SAIDY LAZOFF, who travels between Europe and the United States and whose headquarters are believed to be in Munich, West Germany, and NICHOLAS AVID, an employee of the United Nations, as top leaders of the NARS in the United States. He believes that CONSTANTIN BOLDYREFF is also one of the top leaders of NARS in the United States.

BOLDYREFF is a teacher at Georgetown University, according to T-1, and is close to SAIDY LAZOFF. BOLDYREFF boasts that he is the commander in chief of the underground in Russia with underground cells in satellite countries as well as Russia. T-1 believes that BOLDYREFF has befriended some rich and influential Americans and from whom receives funds to operate NARS. BOLDYREFF was at one time associated

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with and co-authored an article on the underground in a national monthly magazine with a General FULLER, who according to T-1 was an intelligence adviser to General MCARTHUR during World War II in the Pacific area.

BEVAD resides in Sea Cliff, Long Island, New York, (314 Franklin Avenue, according to the New York Telephone Directory), and T-1 believed that WTS held monthly or bi-monthly meetings at BEVAD'S residence.

T-1 stated that WTS also has quarters at 350 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. T-1 related that often there appears a notice in the Russian language newspapers "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" and "Rossiya" to the effect that WTS was having lectures at 350 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, which are open to the public. T-1 stated that to the best of his recollection the topics of the lectures were generally political and dealt with the Soviet Union.

T-1 stated that the United Nations is well infiltrated by WTS members.

T-1 stated that in his opinion WTS boasts of having a greater intelligence organization than it actually has. T-1 was of the opinion that the leaders of WTS were deceivers and were falsely soliciting funds from persons taken in by them and are not in a position to obtain the results they claim.

T-1 cited as an example the public statement made by CONSTANTINE BOLDYNEFF that he was the commander in chief of the underground in Soviet Russia. T-1 stated that if this statement of BOLDYNEFF was true and if it were true that WTS had an underground actually operating in Russia and its satellites, BOLDYNEFF'S life would constantly be in danger and threatened by the Soviet Secret Police. The informant stated that the Soviets would waste little time in killing or kidnapping BOLDYNEFF as they did in the case of TROTSKY in Mexico and as they did more recently in the case of Dr. TRUSHKOVICH in West Berlin, who was head of the Russian Rescue Committee in West Berlin, Germany.

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T-1 stated that of all the anti-Communist organizations in existence with which he is acquainted he would imagine that MTS would be the primary target for Soviet infiltration. He stated that MTS members are closely knit and extremely loyal to MTS. T-1 went on to say that MTS operates in a very clandestine manner and this would cause the Soviets to attempt to infiltrate it in order to determine its activities and to determine the identities of its agents.

T-1 stated that he has no knowledge of any Communist or Soviet infiltration into MTS.

T-2, of unknown reliability, who is a member of another anti-Communist organization, advised in September 1954 that MTS to his knowledge is the largest anti-Soviet organization in the world with several thousand members, who are scattered throughout the world. He estimated that there were about 300 members in New York City with lesser membership in San Francisco and Washington, D.C. He stated that MTS has members located in the United Nations and in the United States Army Language School in Monterey, California. He did not know the identity of the members in the Army Language School. T-2 considered VIADIMIR/SOLOFF-SAMIRIN to be the equivalent of the Manager of the New York City branch of the MTS. SOLOFF-SAMIRIN, according to T-2, is employed by the Chelkoff Publishing Company, a branch of the Ford Foundation.

Other leaders of MTS, according to T-2, are MICHAEL KORME (or COFFE), a translator in the United Nations, who helps in publishing the MTS magazine; a Mr. BARSLEY, Chief of a Translation Unit in the United Nations, and CONSTANTINE BOLDYREFF, who is active in Washington, D.C. T-2 stated that BARSLEY'S son is the local leader of MTS in San Francisco. T-2 did not know the first names of the BARSLEYS.

T-2 related that MTS is a close knit and a severely disciplined organization.

T-2 stated that MTS has received considerable criticism because during World War II MTS cooperated with the Nazis in combating Soviet Russia. MTS also had at one time in its constitution or by-laws a paragraph which prevented Russian Jews from becoming first class citizens of Russia after Russia had been liberated from the Bolsheviks. T-2 advised that the by-laws of MTS have been changed, however, MTS is still criticized for being anti-Semitic.

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T-2 stated that he has no knowledge or rumors of Soviet infiltration into MTS.

T-3, of known reliability, advised in October and November 1954 that he had no knowledge of any Soviet or Communist infiltration into MTS.

The "Novoye Russkoye Slovo", a New York daily newspaper printed in the Russian language, contains a series of two articles in the October 3 and 9, 1954 editions, entitled "The MTS Crisis". The articles are written by V. LITVINSKY. A summary of the first article is as follows:

The MTS held a conference in Frankfurt, Germany, in the middle of September 1954. An enlarged meeting of the editorial office of "Posev" also took place. "Posev" is a publication of MTS. Two hundred fifty members and guests took part in this meeting which lasted for two days.

The Chief Editor of "Posev", E. ROMANOV, made a long and excellent report describing all changes that occurred in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union for the past one and a half years. V. LITVINSKY in his article complimented E. ROMANOV for "the skillful and well-grounded analysis of the psychological moves in the post-Stalin Russia". Nevertheless, LITVINSKY stated that he could not agree with ROMANOV'S deductions, especially when ROMANOV, the analyst, turned to become ROMANOV, the solidarist. The majority of the speakers expressed their full agreement with E. ROMANOV, but some of his discussions and arguments were not convincing for LITVINSKY. LITVINSKY criticizes ROMANOV as follows:

1. ROMANOV'S excessive optimism. In LITVINSKY'S opinion the Soviet regime has shown no signs of weakness or of being unstable, and if it was, they would not send so many delegates to international conferences on science, music and art, if there was some doubt as to these citizens' loyalty to the present regime.
2. ROMANOV'S vague discussions about the existing "reform" elements in the USSR. LITVINSKY believes that ROMANOV'S tactical proposals are not clear enough because on the one hand,

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he warns against the tendency of improving the Soviet regime in evolutionary processes and insists on its destruction, and on the other hand, in vague phrases he speaks of the necessity of exploiting the reformers, people who are essentially loyal but preoccupied with the improvement of the Soviet regime.

3. ROMANOV'S report is superficial. ROMANOV claimed that the leadership of world Communism is going over to K'G of Red China. Therefore, the USSR is becoming the weaker link of Communism and, as such, may be easily destroyed. LITVINSKY criticized this statement by ROMANOV because LITVINSKY believes that ROMANOV places too much importance on those persons in control of the Moscow regime. LITVINSKY believes that the Soviet leaders are so tied up by the system created by them that, even if ROMANOV and company tried to carry out some radical reforms (especially in foreign affairs), they could not do so due to circumstances beyond their control.
4. ROMANOV'S inclination to put an equation sign between the revolutionary movement in the USSR and NTS. LITVINSKY states that ROMANOV should be more modest and not to think that NTS is the only counterbalance of the Soviet power, and that NTS was not the only active anti-Soviet organization.

In general, LITVINSKY disagreed completely with ROMANOV'S ideas as the ideas of a solidarist.

Report of V. PLIGINSKY

In the beginning of his review, V. LITVINSKY complimented V. PLIGINSKY'S report (as he did in review of E. ROMANOV'S report). He found this report more convincing than the previous. V. LITVINSKY cited the data of emigrants, given by V. PLIGINSKY. In V. LITVINSKY'S definition, emigrants are those people who left Russia after revolution, who were not naturalized and who have not assimilated in foreign countries.

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The following is PORZENSKY'S data:

1922 - 900,000 emigrants
1937 - 500,000 emigrants
1952 - 250,000 emigrants

Out of 250,000 emigrants dispersed all over the world not more than 50,000 are political emigrants, in V. PORZENSKY'S opinion; among them 10,000 are active.

He, PORZENSKY, believes that these emigrants cannot form a New Liberation Army, but they can be organized into an army of "10,000 propagandists," which would be more useful than two army divisions.

The reviewer said that PORZENSKY presented the history of the political emigration beginning from the VLASOV'S ROMR up to the present NTS.B. PORZENSKY also pointed out that the principles declared by Grand Duke NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH and later by Grand Duke NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH would be readily accepted by almost all active emigrants.

PORZENSKY maintained that there should be no regrets about the dispersion of emigrants or about their inability to unite; he looked upon this fact as upon a normal democratic process. The fundamental problem, in his opinion, is to activate not only the 10,000 politically conscious emigrants but also the 40,000 emigrants, who form a kind of a reserve of the first group and who today compose the regular readers of emigrants' publications and take part in various emigrant public affairs.

There were other speakers at the conference, but PORZENSKY'S report was the one which was accepted by the audience with satisfaction, although the question about NTS activities was entirely omitted. LITVIN'SKY continued: "In my opinion, this (omission) was not an accident; it was difficult to speak of the solidarists in an emigrant plan, since their organization at present is going through perhaps the most significant crisis in its whole history. I'll speak about it in the following article."

The following is a summary of LITVIN'SKY'S second article which appears in the October 9, 1954 issue of "Novoye Russkoye Slovo", entitled "The NTS Crisis":

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The author of this article remarked that he is not too well acquainted with the NTS history; therefore, he won't claim that the present crisis is the most serious of all. But he had conversations with some NTS members in Frankfurt and with neutral people and came to the conclusion that the situation is serious; thus a question arises whether the NTS organization will be as vital and dynamic after the crisis will be over.

V. LITVIN'SKY further said: "This crisis is twofold:

"1. Existence of internal opposition within the NTS: From 20% to 40% of the membership doesn't agree with the leaders' policies; thus, it looks as though a split is inevitable.

"NTS also had internal conflicts in the past. One of them resulted in expulsion of 2/3 of the members from the Paris group. But in previous years the membership of NTS was increased by newcomers and unity and discipline remained firm.

"2. The present internal conflict is simultaneous with the general crisis in the Solidarist cadres (units); the number of newcomers is so insignificant that they cannot compensate the loss of the expelled members. The NTS leaders have already sent to Germany all active elements from every group of Russian displaced persons, and they now have no sources from which they can increase their membership. This situation can bring a mortal blow to the very existence of the organization; therefore the Solidarists must not only admit the present crisis, but also to think seriously of solving this problem.

"The opposition within the NTS ranks consists of several groups. One of them is the Old Guard Solidarists who played their great role as the very foundation of this organization. They were pushed back by newcomers, the Soviet element. Some members of the Old Guard were persons dissatisfied with their own ability to handle NTS problems under existing conditions. Basically, the conflict was a result of the struggle of personalities for the power within the NTS organization."

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The Solidarists opposition has published a bulletin entitled "Vekhi". The publisher of this bulletin is A. KAMUKOV, V. LITVIN'SKY said that the bulletin is hazy and doesn't explain clearly the conflict in the light of principle. Up to now the following persons took part in the opposition bulletin: YU. GERSHOG (or GERSHOG), B. KUTINO and G. ANDREEV. Also separated from MTS is the New York group, headed by PRISHININOV, POPOV, and VIS. RICHONOV.

LITVIN'SKY states, "Much more interesting is the opposition group whose spokesman in the "Vekhi" is G. ANDREEV. He is a 'newcomer', who went through the Soviet hard school, who is the author of many talented articles in the "Posvy" and the "Grani". His accusations are perfectly concrete and deserve examination."

LITVIN'SKY then tries to analyze the differences between MTS and the Solidarists' ideas. He said that many people do not join MTS because they share G. ANDREEV'S point of view, namely, "MTS monopolist tendencies harm the work's progress. In other words, many who would be ready to work for the success of the liberation revolution did not want to spend their energy for the sake of Solidarist revolution and to risk their lives for the organized world outlook."

"However, this is not all. There exists another barrier which separates the Solidarists from the politically conscious emigrant masses: their Machiavellism - often unscrupulous readiness to justify the end by any means, whereas the end is the establishment in Russia of a National-Liber regime upon the Solidarist plan."

"Tactical instability in political struggle can attract those (people) who look for personal power, but push away people who want to be useful to the general cause from the idealistic point of view and who don't think of personal ambition."

"The Solidarists are so engrossed in the struggle to substitute PSS by MTS that many members (unnoticeable for themselves) began to raise instability to some kind of ideological virtue ignoring all possible consequences."

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As an example of the above, V. LITVINSKY cited a curious incident which happened in Frankfurt, on September 12, 1954. "In the course of discussions of the ROBINOV and FORBES reports, A. MIRONOVSKY, a member of the organization, 'Alliance for Struggle', spoke.

"He praised both reports and he approved MTS activities. At the end of his speech he warned the audience against possible infiltration by Chekist-provocateurs into the MTS. The public evidently at first did not grasp the meaning and began to applaud. Then at the rostrum appeared A. MEDLIN, one of the principal 'ideologists' of Solidarism.

"His speech affected the audience as a pail of cold water; he appealed to the audience to welcome every chekist defecting to our side. A. MIRONOVSKY said, 'If today we'll refuse to accept the chekists in our midst, if tomorrow we'll reject all party members and Comsomoltsy (members of Young Communist League), then a day after tomorrow all Soviet citizens will be rejected by us' - with tragedy in his voice, declared MEDLIN." The Solidarists greeted his words with loud applause, especially when the speaker mentioned MIRONOV'S name. A. MEDLIN spoke warmly of MIRONOV and this name was quite popular with the Solidarist group, since MIRONOV rendered them good services.

MEDLIN'S speech was severely criticized by S. MIRONOV, who pointed out that he doesn't mean certain individuals but he rejects a political alliance at any rate with former members of MVD, until their long and sincere repentance.

Analyzing further this incident, V. LITVINSKY said that it clearly showed the favorable attitude taken by the Solidarists toward the Soviet "elite" and their high evaluation of this group paying no attention to ethical principles in the struggle for liberation. He added that this position was taken not only by individuals but also by the leaders and many members of this organization.

The reviewer is definitely against the Solidarists. He said: "The Solidarists don't want to understand that on this slippery road they will lose. And this is why:

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"1. In a political struggle against a certain regime one cannot divorce power from its bearers. The same mistake is made by the radio station 'Osvozhdenie' whose responsible representatives declare that they are against the system but not against those who embody this system...

"2. In the process of unification of all people hostile to the Soviet regime, the first separating various groups inevitably wears off. Yet the dividing line must be drawn somewhere in the liberation leaders' conscience just as well as it is drawn in the peoples' conscience.

"3. The stakes placed on the Soviet elite by the Solidarists and by the American Committee will be lost, because neither the emigration nor the Americans can offer to the dissatisfied opposition anything equivalent to what they get at the Soviet Union."

LITVINOVY discussed at length the above-stated fact and finished his discussion saying that the majority of the Soviet elite invariably return to their native land no matter what they are promised by the organization. And they will do it up to the time when they will be sure that the Soviet regime is weak and cannot survive. "Common people," said the reviewer, "are also trying to flee, although not too often." LITVINOVY explained this fact by dissatisfaction with the organization working beyond the Soviet border and by the disillusionment in the ideas and principles of these organizations.

"All this is, of course, only my own viewpoint which can or cannot be shared by others. Many will disagree with me and some, I am sure, will be even indignant.

"In regard to TS, fundamental examination of the present attitude of leadership seems to me inevitable and the words must be confirmed by deeds. If this fails to happen, TS will either politically degenerate, or it will be doomed to withering, so typical of the emigration."

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The November 9, 1954 issue of the "New York Times", page 12, contains an article captioned, "Liberation Army! For Russia Asked." The article states, "Anti-Communist Russians marked the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Communist revolution yesterday by urging American aid for a counter-revolution as the only solution to the present world conflict."

According to this article, GEO. G. S. OKOLOVICH, identified as the former head of the underground movement of the KTS, stated at a rally of five hundred persons at Palm Garden, 306 West 52nd Street, New York City, that "War between the Soviet Union and the Free World is not going to guarantee the solution of the Communist problem." The article also states that this view as well as the platform was shared with NIKOLAI E. KHOMENCOV, former captain of Soviet intelligence, who defected to the West last February, disclosing that he had been assigned to supervise the assassination of Mr. OKOLOVICH.

The article continues:

"At an interview preceding the rally, Mr. OKOLOVICH said patriotism of Russian troops and civilians kept them from defecting to the West lest it seem like betraying their homeland. He urged the creation of a 'sovereign anti-Communist force' that Russians could join outside their country.

"He called for a 'committee of United States citizens willing to support the revolutionary movement and the underground' to work out with the State Department details for such a 'liberation army'.

"Russia's 'Co-Existence' Bid

"Scoffing at the Communist doctrine of 'co-existence' as a propaganda tactic, he told the rally that Russians were 'beyond the state of inarticulate dissatisfaction.' He said there was a 'widening revolutionary process.'

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"He said the effectiveness of the Alliance's leaflets, broadsides and special agents, and the establishment of 'unrelated groups' behind the Iron Curtain had been proved by Soviet efforts to discredit the organization.

"Mr. KNOBLOV said resentment in Russia against the Government was growing with a feeling of betrayal, that fear was declining, and that the Government itself had 'destroyed the myth of demigods like Stalin, and destroyed the spell of its own power.'

"But he warned that a revolution would be hampered by the Russians' distrust of the West, 'normal inertia, fear of a civil war and Western occupation.' The West errs, he said, if it believes Russian soldiers would defect by the thousands in the event of a war.

"They will defend Russia without defending the Soviet Government", he declared.

"Edward WILLIAM H. STUBBS, retired, United States Ambassador to Moscow from 1941 to 1943, was honorary chairman of the rally.

"Alliance members were asked to picket the headquarters of the Soviet United Nations Delegation, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, at 6:30 A.M. today to protest the Soviet regime."

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